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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the Commencement of the Second Session.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superceded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart, and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

RESTORATION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In my message of the 4th of December 1865 Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed. Convention called, Governors elected. Legislatures assembled and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States — Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom-houses reestablished, and the internal revenue laws put in force in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the constitution and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolves upon the respective Houses, which by the Constitution are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

RELATION BETWEEN THE STATES AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

In the meantime, the Executive Department —no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect as far as was practicable the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States and the Federal Government extending from time to time as the public interest seemed to require, the judicial revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection and proceeded in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

LOYAL SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—more than one fourth the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission it is believed, would have accomplished much towards renewing and strengthening our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the constitution that "each State shall have at least one Representative" and "that no State, without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress, and the importance attached by the framers of the Constitution to that right is proved by the fact that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State without its consent be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion, each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in the insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th of August, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union and they have for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

THE ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22nd day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the judicial department of the government has also been clear and conclusive in all the proceedings affecting them as States, and in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts.

NO GROUNDS FOR FEAR.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and Laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress.—Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel any member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permenancy of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change, but on the contrary their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the flux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the rights of exclusion will be no weaker.

HIS POLICY URGED AS A NATIONAL DUTY.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the reestablishment of peace, harmony and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragibly demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to the increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

CAUTION ADVISED.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious lest having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation;" "for it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." WASHINGTON spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life — "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicous to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several states. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre; but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and, who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons; let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and laws.

THE FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I expressed my general views on these subjects, I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased $941,902,437, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to $2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to $2,551,310,006, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31 1866 having been $206,869,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased $112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced 31,195,887, the receipts of the year having been $89,905,905 more than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river.—It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were $558,032,620, and the expenditures $520,750,950, leaving a available surplus of $37,281,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will be $575,061,886, and that the expenditure will reach the sum of $316,428,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $158,633,808. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $436,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $350,247,641—showing an excess of $85,752,359 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops.—The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms.—The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped, and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably discharged soldier, the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is $25,205,869.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred.—Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best protect [redacted] the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet.—It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy-yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The Naval Pension fund amounts to $11,760,000, having been increased $2,750,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were $48,324,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $23,568,436. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow-citizens are earnestly recommended to the favorable attention of Congress.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the department for the year ending June 30, 1866 were $14,386,986, and the expenditures $15,352,079, showing an excess of the latter of $965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of $700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only $265,093—a sum within $51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was one and one-fifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of $8,410,184. The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thousand and ninety-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing thoughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new Postal Convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the dispatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year, four million six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the [illegible] they impose the privilege of purchas[illegible] limited portion of "unoffered lands" [illegible]e minimum price. The homestead [illegible]ments relieve the settler from the pay[illegible] of purchase money, and secure him a [illegible]anent home, upon the condition of res[illegible]e for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development.

Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed, which remain unsold.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

PENSIONS—TREATIES—LEVEES & PATENTS.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars; and fifty thousand one hundred and [illegible] added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at the date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National councils which, from our earliest history has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of government. Our fellow citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District, are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis, will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

PEACE.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty, and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two Continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamschatka and the Russian possessions in America.

"BOTANY BAY."

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offences on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

RUSSIA.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

NEGRO EMIGRATION.

The Executive warned of an attempt by Spanish American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal

from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non intervention, in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States Repeated assurrances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of a great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the United States with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico.—Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed, for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that, with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain.—The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope the traditionary friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

SPOLIATION CLAIMS

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico has been met by the Goverement of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this Continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonble, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay however may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations

FENIAN INVASION OF CANADA.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned by proclamation against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences.—Some of our citizens who it was alleged, were in the expedition, were captured and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence in the province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement.—Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition has been directed.

NATURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

I have regarded the expidition as not only political in its nature, but also in a great measure foreign to the United States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, as it was assumed, the people of Ireland had sufferred at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that country.—These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained, in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute-books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

EVENTS IN THE EAST.

Political and commercial interests of the United State are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

EXPATRIATION.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy, and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britian has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing; and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

CONCLUSION.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the People such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is, that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *December* 3, 1866.

Radical Programme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The committee appointed by the Radical caucus to prepare a programme have their documents ready for presentation.

It contemplates the entire abolition of the State governments South and provides for the appointment of Commissioners for each State who shall have power to appoint all civil and military officers to preserve peace.

The Radicals differ among themselves on the franchise question. Some of them favor confining the right of suffrage to "loyalists," including negroes. Some say that that Congress should designate who may vote, while others wish all to vote who now vote under State laws.

The new constitutions are to be submitted to the people but only those will vote who are enfranchised by them as was done in Maryland.

If the constitution be adopted by these voters, then the States are to be admitted. If not, they will then be placed under territorial governments.

The commissioners are to be authorized to organize the militia, including negroes to enforce the provisions of the bill, and if called out are to be quartered on those rendering the call necessary.

Such are the leading points in the new programme as urged by Radicals and Southern loyalists.

The committee consists of Messrs. Thad Stephens, Washburne, Schenck, Hart, Garfield, McRuner, Pike, Orth, Alison, and Paine.

NEGRO SOLDIERS FOR LIBERIA.—A company of black soldiers are now organizing in Philadelphia to emigrate to Liberia. The American Colonization Society has purchased a clipper ship of 1,000 tons for the transportation of the soldiers. Applicants for emigation are daily received.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—On Saturday morning last, a most shocking disaster on the Chesapeake Bay, on board the steamer *Kelso*, one of the regular Bay boats.—The steam drum burst, scalding to death four coal passers, and nineteen others, some seriously.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14 1866.

☞ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and, in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

☞ From this date, the publication of the People's Press is suspended, in order to give us ample time to refit our office with entire new material, for the advent of the *Salem Observer*, which will be printed in this office, for the publisher. We will have no control over or interest in the *Observer*, only executing the printing, as a job. We make this plain statement to correct erroneous reports which have gone abroad.

The patrons of the Press will now see the propriety of closing up all old accounts, and we call upon them, *earnestly*, for settlements.

As soon as the necessary arrangements are made, the *Salem Observer* will make its appearance. All subscribers to the Press, who have paid in advance, will be furnished with the Observer to the extent of the time subscribed for.

For more than fifteen years we have been publishing the People's Press, commenced under favorable auspices, when the people of this whole country were united, prosperous and happy, and persons and property protected by the Constitution and Laws of the United States.—But what a change has come over this once prosperous and happy country!—Now all is gloom and despondency in this once favored land, and no one knows what is yet in store for us, as the result of the war through which we have recently passed. It is useless to enlarge upon this topic, so fresh in the minds of all. The position of this paper at the commencement and throughout the late struggle, is well known, and the result is as we predicted. Many of our personal friends differed with us in opinion, no doubt honestly, as they had a right to do,—let that pass, and henceforth let us cultivate relations of peace, friendship and good will, forgetting former differences and endeavor to assist and strengthen one another in the rugged path we are now destined to travel together.

In parting with our readers, we return our sincere thanks for the liberal support extended to us in various ways, and our best wishes are herewith tendered to one and all.

In conclusion, we would speak a kindly word for our young friend, Mr. John H. Boner, editor of the forthcoming *Salem Observer*. Mr. Boner is a practical printer, and served his time in this office; he is a young man of talent and will, no doubt publish a good paper.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

The proprietor of this establishment, L. V. Blum, will, as heretofore, be prepared to execute JOB PRINTING, of every description, *at the same old stand*, in the best of style, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded. Call at

BLUM'S PRINTING OFFICE,

and get your printing well done.

We have an assortment of white and colored papers, white and colored Cards of all sizes; good paper for Legal and other BLANKS,—in short, we are prepared to fill all reasonable orders in the Job Printing line, with neatness and despatch.

Councillors of State.

The Legislature effected to-day the election of the entire board of Councillors of State. Those heretofore announced and those elected to-day, constitute the Coun[redacted]

—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

RALEIGH, Dec. 8.—Gov. Worth has received an order from Gen. Sickles, prohibiting corporeal punishment by North Carolina Courts.

Gov. Worth is corresponding with the deut in regard to the matter.

Eight hundred men have been thrown out of employment at Burlington, Vt. by the burning of the Woolen Cos. Dye House

☞ John Surrat, one of President Lincoln's alleged assessins, made his escape to Europe, but has been recently arrested in Alexandria, Egypt.

☞ At a recent caucus of the Republican party, in Washington, it was unanimously recommended that the Senate reject all nominations made by the President on merely political grounds.

☞ At the recent demonstration of the Radical Welcome to Congress, Mr. Speaker Colfax, regarded as the best authority as to the intentions of Congress, in his response to the address of welcome, said, substantially, that the Howard amendment will be adhered to.

Local and Miscellaneous.

J. H. B. - - - - - - - - - - LOCAL EDITOR.

"FARE-YOU-WELL."—The issue of this number closes the publication of the People's Press; and with the heart rending benediction which prefaces this paragraph Ye Local parts with the gentle readers of his column. The place that knew him will know him no more. But not forever—O, not forever—fair friends so you needn't cry. He departeth only for a short while, when he will re-immigrate. Now, therefore be ye ready to receive him—not only with smiles of welcome, (which are sweet,) but with liberal patronage, (which is sweeter) and with greenbacks,-(which are sweetest.)

The local column of "The Observer," which paper he will edit, shall be well sustained.

ON MONDAY morning, about eight o'clock, the alarm was rung from the old church bell, but fortunately, the summons proved needless. A spark, falling from the chimney upon the roof of Mr. J. P. Vest's dwelling, ignited. It was very soon discovered by some of the inmates of the house, and, by timely exertion, was quenched.

The firemen of "Fries's engine" were very promptly at their post, when they recieved intelligence that their services would not be required. The "Town engine" could not have been used, for the brass nozzle of the machine has been stolen by some scoundrel.

If we were representing this section in the Legislature of the State, we would introduce a bill for the punishment of such rogues as criminals.

SUNDAY morning, as we turned "Halls corner" and proceeded down town, our attention was arrested by a quantity of shattered glass, which was strown over the pavement. We have always held to the doctrine that "everything comes from above," and our belief in that truth was confirmed in this instance when, on raising our eyes, we beheld the gas lamp at our side a considerable wreck. In justice, however, to the "night birds" who completed the destruction of the thing, we will say that the glasses of this lamp had previously been caved in—probably by a high wind. [Query:—when the price of gas is Twenty Dollars per thousand feet, isn't it policy to break lamps?]

HE HUGGED "BLACK BETSY."—Sandy Shouse, the negro boy who, some weeks ago, amused himself by unlawfully appropriating several articles, at different stores in Salem and Winston, was, by sentence of Chairman Fulp, of our county court, taken to the whipping post, alias "Black Betsy," on Thursday evening, and there made the recipient of thirty lashes on the bare back for his misdemeanor. This mild reminder of the consequences of breaking the eighth commandment seemed to have a salutary effect on Sandy, and we doubt not he left the spot resolved to be a better and a wiser boy.

Many of the freedmen in the surrounding country are pretty hard up, and their condition will not be improved by colder weather and an increased scarcity of the necessaries of life. We advise them to think of the fate of Sandy whenever their fingers are tempted to freeze to their neighbors' goods or chattles.

On Tuesday, a negro, named Charles ——, who was assisting at killing hogs for Mr. E. Hege had one of his legs broken, by accident of a hog falling upon it. The limb was injured in the vicinity of the ankle.

Latest News.

On the 18th, in Congress, Mr. Stephens introduced a bill to establish civil government in North Carolina, and enable her to assume her former relations with the General Government. It provides to admit North Carolina as a territory of the United States, and the holding of a Convention at Raleigh on the 20th of May, 1867, of 120 loyal citizens as delegates to frame a Constitution to be submitted to Congress for approval, modification or rejection.

The second section provides that all male resident citizens twenty-one years of age, without distinction of color who can read or write, or who own one hundred dollars or more, shall vote; provided that no one heretofore entitled to vote shall be disqualified from voting in said election.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

By Mr. Spalding, a resolution directing the reconstruction Committee to inquire into the expediency of proposing a joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to admit the rebellion States on the ratification by them of the Constitutional amendment, and the establishment of a Republican form of government.

The committee on Reconstruction have before them a bill providing that Chief Justice Chase shall appoint, for each of the Southern States a Provisional Governor and all other Territorial machinery, and prescribing regulations for holding Conventions for the adoption of Constitutions securing to all men their rights irrespective of color.

It is reported that Secretary Seward and Thaddeus Stephens had a private interview at the rooms of the latter, a few days since. What transpired is not known. These gentleman had not been on friendly terms for years.

New Advertisements.

Land for Sale.—Charles Miller.

German and French declamation.—A. Olszewski.

Printing Press for sale.

Cow for sale.

Corn wanted.

MEXICAN NEWS.—Maximilian has decided not to abandon the Empire, and a proclamation communicating the said fact had appeared.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Proceedings

WEDNESDAY, Dec 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Robbins, from the committee to whom was referred the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, reported back the same with the recommendation that it do not pass

The bill for better suppression of dueling horses and mules was the occasion of a lengthy and exciting debate.

The bill for the better suppression of horse and mule stealing was again taken up and discussed.

Mr. Bashall offered an amendment to the original bill, branding the forehead of the criminal with a horse-shoe for the first offence and execution for a repetition. Lost.

Mr. Cowles moved to take up the resolutions taking action on Col. Bonford's proffer of assistance to the needy ones of the State, without regard to complexion. The resolutions passed their several readings

HOUSE.—Also a resolution in relation to Confederate soldiers from this State confined in Northern prisons, if any. Passed.

A bill for the relief of the people was read and tabled.

A bill to exempt Ministers of the Gospel from working roads was also tabled.

A bill to exempt Ministers of the Gospel and Magistrates from working public roads was taken up, a substitute adopted and passed.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Cash from the committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message relating to a penitentiary, reported favorably.

Mr. Leach, from the committee on federal relations reported against the ratification of the Howard Amendment.

Mr. P. A. Wilson, of Forsyth, dissented from the report.

HOUSE.—The committee to superintend the election of six councillors of State reported the election of Wm. Eaton, Jr., only

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of the following resolutions, which was read the rules suspended and passed:

Resolved, That the Governor be instructed in order to ascertain the extent of the destitution in the several counties of the State to open a correspondence with the chairman of the warden courts in their respective counties and report the result of such inquiry to the chief assistant of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State.

Resolved further, That the Governor be authorized to do all other acts necessary to carry out the objects contemplated by the foregoing resolution—and that each County shall make provision to pay the expenses upon such supplies as may be secured for the benefit of the poor of such counties respectively.

Mr. Latham, of Craven, a resolution in relation to the reinterment of Confederate soldiers from this State.

Mr. Latham of Washington, a bill in relation to working public roads. [It provides that all between the ages of 18 and 45 shall work on the public roads.]

Mr. Bright, a bill to allow persons convicted and fined for misdemeanors to work out costs, etc., on public roads. Referred.

Mr. Burgin, a maimed soldier, was elected Comptroller.

FRIDAY Dec 7.

SENATE.—A bill to authorize certain counties to subscribe capital stock to the Coal field and Cherau R. R. Co passed its reading

Mr. McRae, moved that the bill regulating the appointment of magistrates and justices of the Peace be taken up and considered. Agreed to.

Mr McRae offered a resolution for the same giving the county courts the power of recommending persons suitable to fill the places of Justices of the peace

Mr Moore, moved the reference of the substitute to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Paschal moved to lay the substitute on the table.

Upon this question the yeas and nays were demanded and the substitute was tabled by yeas 28 and nays 14

HOUSE.—The use of the Hall was granted to Ex. Gov. Vance to deliver a lecture on Saturday evening

Mr. Moore of Hertford moved to reconsider the bill, defeated yesterday on its 3d reading to enable the Western N. C. R. R. Co. to complete its road to some point on the N. C. R. R

Mr Cowan, addressed the House in favor of the motions and was seconded by Mr. Stone of Nash.

The bill was reconsidered, and passed its 3d reading

A bill authorizing several justices of the peace to fix the rates of juror's fees. Passed its second reading.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed its third and final reading.

A bill to amend an act for the relief of persons as may have suffered from the destruction of records and for other purposes, passed its second reading. On motion of Mr. Cowles, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third and last reading.

A resolution by Mr. Russ that, whereas, certain persons are interested to misrepresent the sentiments of the people of this State, this Legislature representing the people, record in solemn form as the sense of this Assembly that the representations aforesaid are false.

Mr. Davis said that he knew of no disloyalty. That persecution of Union men was untrue. That partizan contests would always arise and men differ. That no one could blame the people for their preferences. That if there was a man in this State so base as to say her people was disloyal, he would brand him as a double traitor. That persons interested in misrepresenting North Carolina at present, formerly pretended to be good Confederates. How could the people trust them? If any were disloyal, such men were.

Mr. Davis called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Williams of Yancy asked to be excused from voting. He said that he did not know the truth about these things.

The House refused to excuse him.

Mr. Crawford of Rowan said that if the gentleman did not know the truth he could tell it him, and call names. There was disloyalty in this State and he was willing to say so. W. W. Holden and his colleagues were disloyal. He was willing to tax the people, if there was no hell here in North Carolina for these men, to build a hell.

Mr. Lyon called him to order, and he took his seat under the ruling of the speaker.

Mr. Blair moved to lay the resolutions on the table. The House refused

Mr. Blair offered an amendment that those who inflamed the Southern mind as the late war were not worthy of confidence.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Lyon moved to postpone indefinitely. Lost.

Mr. Russ said that he presented this resolution and endorsed it. He held that any man, who misrepresented North Carolina was unworthy of respect. He would vouch for the loyalty of our people. The men who were attempting to prejudice the Northern people against us, and overturn existing affairs, were the midnight assassins attempting to rob your houses. He went on in that strain for some time.

Messrs Lyon, Freeman and others explained the reasons of their vote, when the ballot was had as follows: yeas 85, nays 14.

P. S. The word "Union" was inserted in an amendment on motion of Mr. Lyon.

The Union men were hissed twice during the proceedings, and the secessionists frequently applauded.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Avery, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Land Emigration Company. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Speed, a bill to authorize the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to issue coupon bonds bearing 8 per cent interest. On motion of Mr Leach the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings, ordered to be engrossed and sent immediately to the House.

A message was received from the House transmitting the report of the committee on joint ballot for Councillors of State, which resulted in the election of Mr. Edwin W. Jones, of Caldwell.

A message was received from the House resolutions relating to the loyalty of the State. On motion of Mr. Love, they were made the special order for Friday next and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the House proposing to go forthwith into the appointment of Justices of the Peace which was concurred in. A number of changes and additional names were offered from nearly all the counties in the State.

HOUSE.—Mr. Waugh, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to supply artificial arms to disabled soldiers of this State as a substitute for resolutions referred.

Mr. Rosebro, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of disabled soldiers. (Providing for the payment of commutation in certain cases in lieu of artificial limbs.)

The Committee that superintended the election on yesterday for five councillors of State reported the election of E. W. Jones of Caldwell county. No other election.

At 12 o'clock M. the House proceeded to execute the Joint order for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

The counties were called alphabetically and a number of nominations were made. The name of John C. Hill was striken from the list recommended for Randolph county, on motion of Mr Waugh, after discussion.

Sundry Engrossed Bills from the Senate had their first reading

One of these authorizing a majority of the justices in the several counties, to regulate the fees of Jailors, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Latham, of Washington, a law of like purport having been passed by the last General Assembly.

An engrossed bill to authorize the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to issue eight per cent bonds, had its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Cowan, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed its 2nd and 3rd. readings and was ordered to be enrolled

A message was received from the Senate refusing to appoint certain persons recommended by the House as magistrates for Randolph county and recommending others for appointment.

Mr Blair, protested against the Senate's action and moved to lay the message on the table. Not agreed to. The House concurred in the message, and then adjourned.

MONDAY, Dec. 10.

SENATE.—A message was received from the House transmitting additional names for Justices of the Peace for the county of Martin. On motion of Mr. Moore they were laid on the table; also a resolution on the subject of adjournment, providing that this body adjourn on the 24th of December to meet again on the 22d of January next. Mr. Paschal offered to amend by substituting the 17th of December for the 24th. Mr. Matthews offered an amendment to the amendment by striking out all after the 24th of December and insert *sine die*, the yeas and nays were called and the amendment to the amendment was adopted by a vote of 30 yeas to 16 nays; the question arising on the adoption of the resolution as amended, the yeas and nays were called and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 16 yeas to 10 nays. Subsequently a message was received from the House refusing to concur in the Senate amendment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution to investigate the charge of disloyalty and persecution of Union men.

Mr. Moore, (by leave) introduced a resolution that the Finance Committee inquire as to the expediency of issuing Treasury notes for the payment of the non-funded interest on the debt of the State, also the exchange of Treasury notes for State bonds. Adopted.

Mr. Holdeby (by leave), a resolution that the Judiciary Committee inquire as to the expediency, propriety and Constitutionality of enacting a law suspending the sale of property under execution, or *venditions exponas* for a limited time. Adopted.

Mr. McClammy, for the Joint Committee on adjournments, reported a resolution that the Legislature adjourn on the 24th of December and meet again on the 22d of January. This resolution was adopted after some discussion.

At 12 o'clock, M. the House proceeded to consider the bill to enhance the value of the bonds to be issued for the completion of the Western N. C. Railroad and for other purposes in its second reading. Tabled 57 to 25.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage in that body of the resolution in relation to adjournment, with an amendment, to the effect that the adjournment be the 26th inst., shall be *sine die*. In this amendment the concurrence of the House was asked.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment.

Report of Augustus Fogle, as Chairman and Treasurer of the Warden's Court of Forsyth County, from July 21st, 1866, to Dec. Term, 1866.

Appropriations made by Warden's Court, for the quarter from June to September, 1866

E. R itsell,	$12 00
Alice Brewer,	3 00
Elizabeth Henderson,	6 00
Wm. Lawson for Cath Wall,	2 50
Elizabeth Johnson,	5 00
James Barrow,	2 50
Susan Shore,	5 00
Jackson Holder, from March term,	10 00
	$45 00

Expended by Treasurer for Outside Paupers

Jane Holder,	4 00
" "	2 00
Sarah Kiger,	4 00
Wm Brewer,	2 00
E Reitzell,	2 00
Margaret Malone, (freed woman)	2 00
" " " "	3 31
" " " "	3 50
	$22 81

Appropriations made by Warden's Court for the quarter from September to Dec. 1866

Elizabeth Johnson,	$ 5 00
Jesse Lanely,	2 00
Elizabeth Reitzell,	12 00
Jackson White,	5 00
Harrison Spach,	5 00
Susan Brandon,	1 00
Mary Hege,	1 00
Sarah Keiger,	3 00
E. H. Carmichael, for keeping Louisa Grubb,	5 00
Polly Brown,	8 00
George Hanes,	2 00
	$49 00
Baid Chas. Brietz, attendance as Clerk	$15 00
" Appropriations by Jas D Payne,	15 00
" H Hamlip, for 5 Crimes,	25 00
	$55 00

Payments for Poor House from June to Sept

Wesley Mock, debt of former report,	$12 00
John Krause, Bacon,	21 42
John P. Vest, Flour,	17 10
H D Lott, half bushel Rye,	1 00
Hege Brothers, 8 lbs Nails,	1 00
L B Whicker, 28 lbs Bacon,	5 00
R S Adderton, 300 lbs Bacon,	67 50
King, Hege & Co., 1 sack Salt,	4 50
Lucinda Davis, work at Poor House,	5 00
John P. Vest, 100 lbs Flour,	8 00
Dr. Shelton, 279 lbs of Bacon,	58 59
July 9, Jno D Siewers, 96 lbs Bacon,	19 20
	220 31

From September to December

Coleman Zigler, 14½ bushels Rye,	$29 00
Martha J. Clayton, work at Poorhouse,	2 00
Malinda Weavil, " "	2 25
Tempe White, " "	8 93
Frank Johnson, Krout Tub,	2 00
David Whicker, 1½ bushels Corn,	1 87
L B Whicker, for hired Girls,	20 00
E A Vogler, 2 bbls Flour,	25 00
S C Smith, work at Poor House,	3 70
Malinda Weavil, "	6 75
David Sheek, Lot Pumpkins,	3 40
J Ellis, 90 lbs. Dried Apples,	4 80
Tempe White, work at Poorhouse,	14 06
" " 7 pr socks, $1 75; two quilts and old clothing, $5 00	6 75
Alex Lemon, 125 bush Corn, $100 40	
3 stacks Hay, $12; 2 Heifers $18	130 40
Dr. Kimbio, 25 bushels Wheat,	75 00
Jno. Stafford, 400 lbs. Flour,	80 00
	$365 91

Former Claims paid for Poor House

William Campbell, Corn, Flour, &c, 1864 and 1865	$64 65
Dempsy Baily, " "	158 50
	223 15

Receipts

Aug. 13th, 1866. Received of J. P. Vest, Ch'm Bastardy fine,	$5 00
Sept 3, Rec'd of Jos Kerner, Constable, Bastardy fine,	5 00
Rec'd of N S Cook, C C C., 4 Bastardy fines,	20 00
Rec'd for 5 Pigs sold at Poor House,	8 00
October 11th, Received from M. Masten, Sheriff,	250 00
July 28th, " "	100 00
Rec'd from M. Masten Sh'ff. on orders,	412 44
	800 44

Receipts and Disbursements.

To am't rec'd as per Statement, $800 44	
Balance at last report,	85 31
By appropriations June to Sept.	45 00
Expended June to Sept. by Treas. for outside Paupers,	22 81
Appropriations by Warden's Court, September to December,	49 00
Sundry outside Payments,	55 00
Poor House paym'ts, June to Sept.	240 31
" " " Sept. to Dec.,	365 91
" " " former claims,	228 15
Balance due Treasurer, 266 05	
$1066 49	1066 49
Am't balance due Treasurer,	266 05

Unpaid accounts, September to Decem 6th

F & H Fries, 29½ yds Jeans,	$14 62
E. A. Vogler, Leather and Cotton,	9 80
C. D. Sides' account,	215 42
Hege Bros. domestic Jeans,	22 11
Blacksmith account of E Spaugh, and Wm. Swaim, from April 20th, 1866 to December 4th, 1866	15 10
	$277 05

Amount due Christian Sides.

Wm. Brewer, meal,	$8 00
Eliz Johnson, Cash,	1 00
Eliz Hall, meal,	4 09
Sarah Keiger, meal,	4 00
Polly and Jos. Holston, meal,	14 60
Outside Paupers,	30 69

For Poor House.

June 8th, 520 lbs. meat,	$20 00	
" 23d 656 " "	26 20	
July 10th 234 " "	9 72	
" " 90 " "	3 64	
" 19th 715 " "	28 60	
Aug. 10th 587 " "	23 48	
" 128 lbs of bran,	3 10	
Sept. 8th 750 lbs of meal,	37 50	
	153 04	$215 42

Appropriations made by the Warden's Court at December Term, for the Quarter ending March term, 1867.

Polly Clark,	$2 50
Harrison Spach,	3 00
E Reitzell, for Keeping them, and old colored woman,	2 00
J as L ansley,	2 00
Je hn e Watt,	2 50
W s Hall	2 00
Mary Brewer,	2 00
P lly and Joseph Holston,	15 00
Miss Fe y,	3 00
Jackson Holder, son of Jacob Holder,	4 00
Milley Hampton for keeping an orphan child.	5 00
William Crim,	2 00
Susan Fouts,	2 50
Miss E Kiger,	4 00
Daniel Fouts and wife,	6 00
Alexander Nelson,	3 00
	$78 50

The above is yet unpaid.

Debts Unpaid from last Report

Julius Mickey for 32½ yds shirting	$10 15
Thos J. Wilson, 111 lbs Bacon,	19 08
Madison Davis, ten bushels of Corn,	17 50
Linette Brietz, note Confed money,	200 00
John P Vest for money and provisions, resaled from $2000 to	500 00
Fountain Flynt, one note Confederate and several years' interest,	850 00
One note Bank of Cape Fear, several years' interest,	350 00
Charles Miller, one note,	467 47
L. B. Whicker for provisions found and service at Poor House,	425 00
Unpaid appropriations	107 00
	2946 20

In submitting my report for your examination, I would remind you that since the freedmen are taxed for the benefit of the County as well as the State, their paupers are also entitled to the benefits of our Court as well as the whites.

Since my last report several applications for admittance into the Poor House and relief from our fund have been made, and I am convinced that the number will be increased in a short time, and where to shelter them, I know not.

There is now a case of a freedwoman living in the woods, without any shelter other than leaves and brush,—our Poor House being inadequate for the accomodation of all who will probably require our relief.—I would therefore suggest the erection of a number of small huts or shanties at some point which you may designate for that purpose.

Necessity has already compelled me to erect one of these shanties without your orders, which I desire you to sanction at this Court.

All other affairs are in regular order and the poor are already partly clothed and shod for winter.

Number of Paupers at the Poor House at the present time, 29; of whom 3 are freedmen and 1 freedwoman with 4 children.

There has been one death (Mrs Morgan) since my last report.

CONGRESS.

In the *Senate*, on the 5th, the list of standing committees agreed upon by the Republicans in caucus was adopted.

Mr. Sumner remains as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs: Wilson chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Grimes chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Wade chairman of the Committee on Territories. The three friends of the President—Doolittle, Dixon, and Cowan—have been deprived of the chairmanship of the Committees respectively of Indian Affairs, Post office and Patents. There are no committees now that are headed by friends of the Administration.

Mr Wade introduced a bill for admission of Nebraska into the Union. It was ordered to lie upon the table for the present.

The committee for the session were announced.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution directing the joint Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the power of the President to restore confiscated property, and if such power exists under what laws; and also the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to restore lands without payment of taxes and costs incurred under authority of the United States laws. The resolution was adopted.

The House bill repealing the pardoning power of the President was taken up.

Mr. Turnbull moved to refer to the committee on the judiciary; which motion Chandler earnestly opposed and called for the ayes and noes. Some discussion ensued, during which Chandler made assertions and charges respecting the use of the pardoning power; which called forth an emphatic denial from Mr. Dix on who said that if the charges which Chandler had made against the President were true they would render him liable to impeachment. He then repeated his denial of any and all the charges laid against him. After some further discussion the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr Sumner offered a series of resolutions declaring for reconstruction, the jurisdiction of Congress over the whole subject, the illegality of the existing governments in the South, and the exclusion of those States with such illegal governments from Congressional representation and from voting on the Constitutional amendments. They also declare that it is the duty of Congress to proceed with the work of reconstruction and to this end it must assume jurisdiction over the States so lately in rebellion, except so far as that jurisdiction may have been renounced and must recognize only the loyal States as entitled to representation, and to vote on the constitutional amendment. He said he would not discuss the resolutions, but would read a letter from a friend in Texas, showing the importance of the matter, which he did, and after finishing, made some characteristic remarks. The resolution was ordered to be printed. Mr. Morril gave notice that he would call up on Monday next the district of Columbia Negro suffrage bill.

In the *House*, on the same day, Mr. Williams read a lengthy written argument on the bill regulating appointments to, and removals from office. He was very severe upon the President who he said had betrayed his party and country. Several amendments to the bill were offered, and it was made the special order for tomorrow.

A bill to protect the rights of action of loyal citizens was passed. It provides that where a citizen who has always been loyal shall bring action to recover damages, it shall not be defeated or any defence allowed by virtue of the authority of the late Confederate States.

In the *Senate* on the 6th, Mr. Trumbull reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee the bill of the House to repeal the amnesty power of the President and asked its immediate consideration. Objected to, and lies over till next day.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he would call up next week a joint resolution to disband and prohibit militia organizations in the rebel States.

New Advertisements.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, four miles South West of Salem, on the Clemmonsville road, containing about 111 Acres, of which there are about 50 Acres of good wood land. There is also a splendid meadow, and a never failing Spring; also all necessary buildings. A number one orchard with choice fruit, on the premises.

I want to sell, and will give a bargain if early application is made.

CHARLES MILLER.

Forsyth Co., Dec. 14.—1t. pd.

Land for Sale.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF Forsyth County Court, made at December Term, 1866, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Wednesday the

26th Day of December, inst.,

subject to the Widow's Dower, the tract of Land belonging to the estate of the late Jacob Hanes, dec'd., lying on Muddy Creek, in the counties of Forsythe and Davidson, about ten miles South West from Salem, adjoining the lands of Thomas Hanes, Richard Ellis and others, and containing about

125 Acres.

This is a very valuable tract of land and in a very high state of cultivation. A considerable portion of it is excellent timbered land.—There is also a large quantity of meadow land on the place, and one of the finest orchards to be met with anywhere.

Terms made known on day of sale, but a liberal credit may be expected.

LEWIS HANES, *Adm'r.*

December 14, 1866. 4ds

Evening Entertainment.

DECEMBER 26th.

A. OLSZEWSKI, proposes to give a declamation, in the German language, at the Salem Hotel, on the evening of the 26th instant, of the following pieces:

Die Rosedecke; Verzweifelung von Kotzebue; Vater Muerder; Ritter Rudolph; Die Vergoldung; Die Wuiber Schoepfung; the last words from Gen. Bertrand on Napoleon's Grave, at St. Helena, in the French language.

Doors open at 6 o'clock.—Admittance 25 cents Dec. 14.-1t.

Corn Wanted.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Cow for Sale.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

Printing Press

FOR SALE CHEAP.

We have a Princeton Power Press for sale—cheap. We have had this Press in use for years,—it is in good order and does good work—suitable for a flourishing country office. We wish to dispose of it *for cash*, having no use for it at present.

For Sale

Valuable Jewelry

Store Furniture.

For Rent

The well known Jewelry Store

OF F. W. LEINBACH.

Address F. W. LEINBACH,

7-1m Bethlehem, Pa.

Money Wanted!

I SHALL expect settlement now from all persons indebted to me. Bring money, any kind of grain or pork.—Money preferred, but if neither can be had, give a note.

Old notes must be paid or renewed.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, Nov. 29, 1866

MORE NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just opened a lot of entirely *NEW GOODS*, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

PURCHASED IN THE NORTHERN CITIES, UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

which he will sell low for Cash or good Barter.

J. P. VEST.

Salem, Nov. 30—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the firm of GRIFFITH & LEWIS, are required to come forward and make settlement by the first day of January, 1867, or interest will be charged on all accounts.

GRIFFITH & LEWIS.

Kernersville, Nov. 30th, 1866

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM.

Buying Rates of N. C. Bank Notes.

Bank of Cape Fear,	25
" Charlotte,	18
" Commerce,	18
" Clarendon,	4
" Fayetteville,	8
" Lexington,	10
" " at Graham,	18
" North Carolina,	35
" Rocksboro',	30
" Thomasville,	25
" Wadesboro',	18
" Wilmington,	17
" Washington,	4
" Yanceyville,	6
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	15
Farmer's Bank at Greensboro, "Old"	22
" " " "New,"	11
Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	35
Miners and Planters' Bank,	25
Virginia Bank Notes, average,	25
South Carolina, " "	22
Georgia, " "	28
Gold,	1 45
Silver,	1
Old North Carolina coupons,	80
Rail Road,	90
North Carolina 6's, 12 coupons,	75
" " New,	58
Exchange on New York,	¼
U. S. 7-30 Large (clean),	105
Compound Interest Notes from 107 to 115 according to date.	

Closing Out at Cost!

BEING about to close our business in this place, we offer our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dress Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, Hats, Notions, Groceries & Hardware,

AT OR BELOW COST.

We offer Calicoes at 15, 18 and 20 cts per yd.
Figured Alpacas at 40 and 45 cts. " "
French Merinos at $1 25 " "
Shaker Bonnets at 35 cents a piece.
Ladies' and Gents Paper Collars at 20 and 25 cents per box.
Men's and Boys' Hats from 70 cts. to $2 00.
Other goods in proportion.

CALL & SEE THE BARGAINS.

WM. H SMITH & CO.

Salem, Nov. 16th, 1866. 12-tf.

MILLINERY!

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY

Has on hand a large stock of

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, &c.

—ALSO—

NOTIONS AND PERFUMERY

Old Hats and Bonnets remodeled in the latest style.

Salem, Nov 10. 11-3m

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG Coffee-Pot,

ALWAYS ON HAND

SHOP, PARLOR AND COOKING STOVES,

OVENS, POTS, SKILLETS, IRON, EARTHEN-WARE AND QUEENS-WARE,

TIN-WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SHEET-IRON AND WIRE.

A LARGE STOCK OF

HATS AND SHOES,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Drugs and Paints; Window Glass, Coffee, Sugar, Spices, &c., &c.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

IN TIN AND SHEET-IRON NEATLY EXECUTED.

Stove Pipe

made to order, at short notice.

BARTER.

We will take in exchange for articles in our line, Beeswax, Rags, old Pewter, old Copper, and Country Produce generally.

All who are owing old accounts and notes, and those who have been promising to pay in "two or three weeks" will please call and settle, and greatly oblige us, as we have obliged them.

J. E. & S. T. MICKEY.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 9, 1866. 11-3m.

NEW BOOKS!

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Novels, Recipe Books, Cook Books, Speakers, Song Books, Book of Dialogues,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THIS OFFICE.

CHEAP NOVELS, TOY BOOKS.

LEAD PENCILS, single or by the dozen.

AN assortment of cheap Novels, Toy Books, Likenesses of President Johnson, Confederate Generals, Landscapes, and other designs, for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.

I wish to purchase several thousand good CHESTNUT RAILS, to be delivered at the forks of the Cucumber and Waughtown Road, opposite Mr. Shepperd, one mile below town.

E. A VOGLER.

Salem N. C. Nov. 1. 1866. 10-2t.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant perfume. Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,

SALEM, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1866

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on the Second Tuesday of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

13-4t W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume.—The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

PETER A. WILSON & CO,

Merchant Tailors,

AT P. A. WILSON'S OLD STAND,

WINSTON, N. C.

TO my former customers and all in want of Clothing of every description,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Overcoating,

TRIMMINGS, MERINO & LINEN SHIRTS COLLARS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

in short any goods in our line, we would say give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, examine goods and prices and judge for yourselves.

The goods were selected with care by P. A. Wilson, with years of experience in the business before the war, bought exclusively for cash, and must be sold.

Clothing made to order in latest style, with neatness and dispatch.

Country produce generally taken in exchange for goods.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 1866. 11-3m.

Taken Up

ABOUT the 24th of September last, a deep sorrel horse, under the following circumstances: The horse, with saddle, saddlebags and overcoat, was found in the possession of a person who is supposed to have stolen the property; the person made his escape, and the property, by due process, came into my possession.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

J. E. KERNER.

Kernersville, Forsyth Co. N. C.

Nov. 2, 1866. 10-3t

F. E. KEEHLN,

HARNESS & BRIDLE MANUFACTURER,

SALEM, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has resumed business and is now prepared to do anything that can be desired in the harness line. Persons wishing to purchase HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, LINES, &c., would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch and upon reasonable terms.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

Shop, Main Street, opposite Mr. Foltz's Gun Smith Shop, in the lower part of town.

F. E. KEEHLN.

Sept. 28, 1866 5-6m.

ALMANACS!

BLUM'S

Farmers' & Planters' Almanac

FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THIS OFFICE.

Cash orders respectfully solicited.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady, "Extract of Sweet Opoponax."

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

The Salem Observer.

A NEW PAPER,

TO BE PUBLISHED IN SALEM, N. C.

ON THE FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, (1867,) the Subscriber will commence, in this place, the publication of a Large Weekly Newspaper, to be called THE SALEM OBSERVER. The "People's Press" will not be issued after the second week in December.

I shall assume editorial duty with a proper appreciation of its dignified responsibility, and with the firm resolve to be of unselfish service to My Country and My Native State. The chief objects for which I shall labor are A SPEEDY RE-UNION OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN STATES and the advancement of ALL THE INTERESTS OF NORTH CAROLINA. I shall adopt and defend such political measures as will afford us the best and safest means of re-welding the broken links that once so happily bound us together in a Glorious and Powerful Union, believing that our only hope of future prosperity must be based on a re-establishment of the principles fought for and obtained by our immortal forefathers.

Aside from these cardinal features, THE OBSERVER will be an interesting and instructive *Literary*, *Business* and *Local* Journal; and no paper in the State can be a better medium for advertising. It will be printed on perfectly new and elegant material, and subscribers will find it one of the cheapest papers in North Carolina.

TERMS:

For one year,	$3.00
For six months,	$1.50
For three months,	$1.00

Payable positively in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this paper are respectfully solicited by the editor.

Schedule of Advertising Rates:

	1 YEAR	6 MONTHS	3 MONTHS.	2 MONTHS.	1 MONTH	1 TIME.
Per 1 square, (10 lines,)	$7 00	$4 00	$2 50	$1 82	$1 00	$1 00
" 2 squares,	10 00	7 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	1 00
" 3 squares,	14 00	10 00	7 00	5 00	3 00	1 00
" ¼ column,	20 00	16 00	12 00	7 50	4 00	1 50
" ½ column,	30 00	20 00	16 00	10 00	7 00	2 00
" 1 column,	50 00	30 00	20 00	12 00	12 00	3 00
Special Notices per line,	85 00	50 00	30 00	16 00	12 00	5 00
	1 00	80	60	40	25	15

Address

JOHN H. BONER,

EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER,

Salem, North Carolina.

WANTED

10,000 POUNDS of WHITE BRITTLE ELM BARK; Also WILD CHERRY BARK, well cured.

E. A. VOGLER,

Salem, N. C., 1866. 10-tf

NEW GOODS! LATE ARRIVALS!

A LARGE and full stock of NEW GOODS just received by

E. A. VOGLER,

and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

200 Pieces of CALICO,

A large assortment of DE LAINES, MERINOS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, JEANS, KERSEYS, DOMESTICS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, IRON, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

I expect to extend my business and deal in everything the country affords. I will buy and sell Iron, Grain of all kinds, Rags, Fruit, Furs, Butter, Beeswax, Honey, Tallow, Lard, Bacon, Flaxseed, Oil, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Lumber, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Thankful for past encouragement, I hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October 5, 1866.

10,000 lbs. Dried Grapes

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Flour! Flour! Flour!

60 BARRELS FLOUR JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Corn and Seed Wheat.

A LOT OF CORN just received and for sale Also a very superior article of early White Seed Wheat for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Cotton Yarns & Sheetings

BY THE BUNDLE, BOLT AND BALE.—A lot of Cedar Falls Sheetings by the Bale.

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Best Peruvian Guano,

FOR sale by the Bag or Ton; also Ford's Fertilizer, by the Barrel or Ton, by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Bacon! Bacon!

A LOT of BACON, just received and for sale

Oct. 1866. by E. A. VOGLER

Cheese! Cheese!!

A SPLENDID LOT OF CHEESE just received and for sale by the box or retail.

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

250 Sacks Liverpool Salt

IN good, large and sound sacks, just received and for sale, cheap, by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Iron! Iron! Iron!

A LOT of TYRE, BAND and ROD IRON, just received and for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Hats, Hats and Caps.

AN elegant assortment of Mens' and Boys' Hats and Caps, just received and for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Ready-Made Clothing!

A LOT of Ready-Made Clothing just received and for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND FANCY GOODS,

A FINE assortment of Bonnets, Hoods, Flowers, Feathers Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, Sashes, Gloves, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Perfumery and Fancy Goods received at the

Ladies' Furnishing Store.

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Fur! Fur!! Fur!!! Fur!!!!

I WILL again be in the market for all kinds of

FURS.

Rabbit Cat, Muskrat, Fox, Opossum, Raccoon, Otter, Mink, &c., &c., &c.

Oct. 1866. E. A VOGLER.

Gold, Silver & Bank Notes

BOUGHT and sold by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C, Oct. 5, 1866. 6-tf

SALE OF

MULES, HORSES, MILCH-COWS, BEEF CATTLE, JACKS & JENNETS, AND A LOT OF WHEAT.

I WILL sell for CASH, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, 4 good young MULES, well broke to work; 2 good RUGGY HORSES, and 2 good SADDLE HORSES. Four choice MILCH COWS, and a lot of good BEEF CATTLE; three fine young JACKS and two JENNETS.

Also, for *cash*, a few hundred bushels of clean WHEAT.

TYRE GLEN.

Red Plains, Yadkin C } Oct. 5, 1866. } 6-tf

300 Sacks Liverpool Salt,

OF which 200 are EXTRA FINE, and superior to any in this market, for sale on most reasonable terms by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, Oct. 19, 1866 8-tf

To those who

would prefer taking the SALT AT HIGH POINT, I would say call and get an order on Mr A. V. SULLIVAN, Agent of N. C. R. R., and supply yourselves with the finest quality of *Liverpool Salt* in this country, at very low prices.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, Oct, 9, 1866. 8-tf

Revenue Stamps

For sale at the Post office.

A FORTUNE FOR SOME ONE!

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

1st Association.

THE GRANDEST ART PROJECT
OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

100 SUCCESS DECIDED.

Subscriptions pouring in
From every Quarter of the
United States and the Canadas!

THE END RAPIDLY APPROACHING

Subscribe at once, to be in time.

The Drawing will positively be made,
Or the Money Refunded to each Subscriber
as Guaranteed.

First Grand Premium,
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
Value $600,000.

The remaining Premiums consist of over
THREE HUNDRED
Splendid Oil Paintings,
Constituting a superb collection of
Genuinely American Works of Art.

Shares only $5 each.

For $5 one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:
"The Little Wanderer," by Thomas Faed.
"Gathering Apples," by Jerome Thompson
—OR—
"Westward Ho!" by Beard.
For $10 two shares, with the superb steel Eng
"Washington Irving and his Friends."
For $15 three shares, with the fine Engraving
"Mercy's Dream," by D. Huntington.
For $20 four shares or certificates, with the splendid Chromo-Engraving, (an exclusive issue.)
"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN,"
by J. F. Cropsy
While for $50 ten shares or certificates are issued, with a choice Artist's Proof of either "Irving and his Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE!!!
TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE!!!

That all Subscribers receive their choice of one of the Splendid Steel Engravings at the time they subscribe. Thus receiving the value of their money at once.

DETAILS OF THE DRAWING.

The Subscription Books, on being closed, will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who kindly consent to act as the Chicago members of the Committee:

Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Pres. Union National Bank.
Amos T. Hall, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. Hall, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
Clinton Briggs, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. Dore, President of the Board of Trade.
James H. Bowen, President 1d National Bank.
James C. Fargo, Sup't American Express.
Francis A. Hoffman, Ex-Lieut. Governor.
I. Y. Munn, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. Ellis, President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may select to fairly represent the Shareholders, will have the sole management of the award in all its details.

The plan of the award adopted is the following: Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the Premiums (to wit, the Opera House and three hundred paintings, and the bust of Lincoln,) will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously—the number drawn in each instance taking the premium drawn with it.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE READER.

The Crosby Opera House Association is no gift enterprise and must not be confounded with dollar Gift Concerts which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House, without the authority or consent of the proprietors.

All orders for Certificate or Shares, and all special communications, should be addressed to U. S. CROSBY, *Actuary, A. A.* and directed to

THE ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway.

☞ Descriptive Catalogues, giving full particulars, sent free.

First National Bank
OF
SALEM, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. WILSON, J. W. HUNTER,
I. G. LASH, R. L. PATTERSON,
E. BELO.

I. G. LASH, PRESIDENT.
W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPENED FOR the transaction of a General Banking Business.

Gold and Silver coin, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, United States Stats and Local Securities, bought and sold on most favorable terms.

Interest paid on Deposits, and the most liberal terms extended to Depositors.

Collections made on all accessable points.

Aug. 31-1-2m.

LAND FOR SALE!

The corner lot, No. 116, in the Town of Salem, situated on Main Street and at the Corner of Below's Creek and Church Streets, measuring in front, on Main Street, One Hundred and Eleven feet, and One Hundred and Seventy feet along Below's Creek Street.

This lot is an excellent Business Stand, being in a very public part of the Town, and near the Incorporation Town line between Salem and Winston, and about five minutes walk from the Court House.

ALSO

A TRACT OF LAND situated on the Germanton road near Winston, North of the Court House. There is on the premises two never failing Springs, some Meadow land, and a good portion of Woodland.

For further particulars apply to

EDMUND BLUM,
Near Winston, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Oct. 5th. 6.—2t.

Unquestionably the best and most popular work of the kind in the World.

Harper's New Monthly
MAGAZINE

Critical Notices of the Press.

Is is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant (Baltimore.)*

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York World.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts, and it combines in itself the racy readability and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal.—*Inbau's great power in the discrimination and love of pure literature. Trubner's Guide to American Literature. London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as can not be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1867.

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Oct. 1866.—12-2t

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